

against this measure, the adoption of which would gravely affect the negotiations the Government expects to undertake in America regarding the German reparations. They insist that inflation is a most dangerous expedient and that another remedy remains.

Prof. Barthelmy of the faculty of the Paris Law School, and one of the leading men on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies, contributes an article in the *Revue* regarding the wisdom of supporting the London agreement as creating a realistic security for France, but he sees disaster if France should accept the condition which he thinks England and America may make, that the advances be applied to the debts France owes them.

"We would then find ourselves paying debts whose benefits to us were already ended and we would have our hands empty when we came to the urgent claims of reparations and pensions," he says. "It is, then, indispensable to us to place the German paper without such conditions. For the moment American financiers seem disposed to pursue a course which is equally as advantageous for them as for us. Without renouncing their claims on us the Americans would give us generous delay and enable us to live until we could pay our debt to them, when they would discount all or part of the German paper."

Prof. Barthelmy stresses that to accomplish this the Reparations Commission should not do the discounting of the German bonds, but should give to France immediately her share of them. "For, if America consents to aid France in this way, she has not the same sentimental reasons for favoring her overseas cousins," he declares.

Figures made public to-day covering French exports and imports for the first four months of this year in a way upset the arguments of the inflationists. They show that the French trade balance is gaining steadily, exports now exceeding imports by \$22,000,000 francs, manufacturing and agricultural products, a million francs in April over March. This gain was made without increasing the amount of paper money in circulation in the last three months.

BAVARIA IS WEAKENING ON DISARMING POLICY

Germany Draws Up Order as Demanded by Allies.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, May 20.—Reports received here from Munich indicate that the Bavarian Government has abandoned its claim to the right to maintain the security police, known as the *Einhwohnerwehr*.

A despatch to the *Taegliche Rundschau* from Munich says the Bavarian Government has no alternative but compliance with the demand of the Allies for the disintegration of the armed forces, and will make no difficulty concerning disarmament.

It is announced that the Foreign Minister to-day had drawn up, without reservations, the Government's declaration on the disarmament of Germany as demanded by the Allies.

GERMAN INFLUX INTO SILESIA INCREASES

Interpolated Ambassador Reports to Commissioners.

By the Associated Press.
Paris, May 20.—In the course of a meeting of the Ambassadors' Council to-day Jules Cambon, who presided, read a telegram from the interallied commission in Silesia stating that while the Polish side was becoming more quiet there was an increasing number of Germans filtering into the district, notably Bavarians.

The council took no action on the Silesian question, the subject being now within the province of the Supreme Council.

BERLIN, May 20.—A semi-official statement issued to-day repudiates Polish assertions that German regulars have entered Upper Silesia. It denies emphatically that a single member of the Reichswehr has participated in the fighting there and declares that measures have been taken to prevent such participation.

"On the other hand," adds the statement, "it has been indisputably established that Polish regulars participated in the recent fighting."

GERMANS DELIGHTED WITH HARVEY SPEECH

Says Exchange of Sentiments Marks Step to Peace.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, May 20.—Ambassador Harvey's speech and Premier Lloyd George's reply prompt the *Vossische Zeitung* to observe that the Anglo-German entente cordiale never elicited such fervent appreciation before the war as that now bestowed upon the Anglo-American understanding.

The exchange of sentiments in London, the newspaper believes, will mark a long step in the direction of pacifying the world if they are productive of a solution of the Upper Silesian problem, which not only will recognize Germany's interest as dictated by judicial, ethical and ethnological reasons, but which will rationally deal with the issue as constituting an obvious prerequisite for the economic restoration of Europe."

Submarines at Target Practice.
New London, Conn., May 20.—Submarines stationed at the United States submarine base here have established new records in target practice, surpassing all made during 1920. Three inch naval guns are used on the "R" type boats, said to be the first American submarines to be mounted with deck guns.



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Uttered With Full Knowledge of President and Secretary of State.

IRRECONCILABLES GLAD

Republican Comment Practically Unanimous, Democratic Unfavorable.

NEUTRAL AS TO SILESIA

Harvey Will Act Merely as an Observer, Says Washington Report.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 20.

Ambassador Harvey's speech in London last night in which he declared in vigorous and explicit language that the United States would not have anything to do with the League of Nations or any of its subordinate organizations or committees, was made with the full knowledge and approval of President Harding and Secretary Hughes.

Before Mr. Harvey left Washington he talked over with the President and the Secretary the character of the speech he would make on this occasion, so that, although the language he employed was typical of his own style, the substance of his remarks may be taken as coming from the President.

At the White House and State Department it was made known officially that the speech of Mr. Harvey was read with approval. At the Capitol it created a sensation. Republican comment in the House and Senate was practically unanimous in approval and the treaty "irreconcilables" were especially well pleased. Democratic comment was generally unfavorable.

Peace Resolution Up Soon.

Close upon Mr. Harvey's pronouncement, Chairman Porter (Pa.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee announced that the Knox peace resolution would be expedited by the House. It will be taken up for consideration by Republicans of the committee to-morrow and there is now every indication that it will be passed in amended form by the House before the end of next week. Mr. Porter stated that he had prepared some slight textual amendments to his resolution.

"I believe the speech of Ambassador Harvey will clear up any doubts as to the position of the United States or as to our purpose in passing the peace resolution," said Mr. Porter. "One of the reasons for delaying the resolution has been to give our diplomatic representatives time to explain our exact position to the Allies."

Mr. Harvey's reference to the positive attitude of the United States relative to keeping open communications through the Pacific was interpreted here as a direct hint both to the British Government and to Japan that the American position regarding the Island of Yap will be maintained. Coming as it does on the eve of the approaching conference of Dominion Premiers with British governmental authorities, the reference is assumed to have a bearing on the proposed new Anglo-Japanese alliance, whose possible terms are regarded here as endangering the closer relations with the British Empire which Ambassador Harvey frankly acknowledged he wishes to build up.

It can be stated with authority that the United States regards the present European situation as threatening a general upheaval. Mr. Harvey's address it is believed did not necessarily commit this Government to a policy in sympathy with that of England and in opposition to that of France.

'PETER PAN'S' BROTHER DIES, DARKENING BARRIE'S HOME

Sir James Adopted Davies Children When Infants, Years Ago; Elder Was Killed in War and Now Younger Is Drowned in Oxford Bathing Pool.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, May 20.

There is something of the wistful pathos of some of his own imaginings in the tragedy which has darkened the home of Sir James Barrie, Michael Llewellyn Davies and Rupert E. V. Buxton, the younger son of the late Sir Thomas Y. Buxton, were drowned in a bathing pool at Oxford yesterday. The two undergraduates were almost inseparable companions. Young Davies was only 23 and Buxton 22.

It has been related how Barrie, on seeing the Davies children in Kensington Gardens nearly twenty years ago, stopped to play with them. When both their father and mother (a sister of Gerold Du Maurier) died still young, Sir James adopted the children.

From this association with these young sons of the writer's most hauntingly typical, however, of his shyness and his reserved nature, is the fact that not even his friends could say to-day how many of the children Barrie had adopted.

"He is so retiring that he hardly ever spoke about it," one friend said to-day. "It was always understood that he had adopted two boys, and not four. The

position to France, but it is interpreted as being in that direction.

It has been observed here also that Secretary Hughes went out of his way last night to interpolate into his written speech on the occasion of the acceptance of a bust of the founder of Peru and in the presence of the French Ambassador, a warning against militarism generally.

In his participation in the slings of the Allied Supreme Council dealing with the Silesian question the Ambassador will act merely as an observer. This Government will not undertake to exert any influence in the settlement of the problem, but the situation is so important in its bearing on the peace of the world that the State Department feels it should be fully informed of everything that occurs.

Some of the comments on Mr. Harvey's speech follow:

Senator Johnson (Cal.), an irreconcilable: "Mr. Harvey is entirely right in saying that it would have been a betrayal of the American people to go into the League of Nations either directly or indirectly, openly or secretly. While this is obvious, nevertheless it is refreshing to have official confirmation of it."

Senator Borah (Idaho), an irreconcilable: "It was fine—a very fine speech."

Senator Moses (N. H.), an irreconcilable: "It must have been very entertaining to the people. There is nothing in the Harvey speech that reflects anything new. Everybody who has been willing to accept a fact has known for months, if he can understand English, that the United States cannot be driven or coaxed into membership in the League of Nations."

A Democratic View.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee: "Mr. Harvey evidently forgot that he was speaking as the Ambassador from the United States, and from force of habit prepared a fulmination for Harvey's Weekly, which suspended publication when he went abroad. His address was filled with invective. He attempted to commit the Harding Administration to his own narrow and extreme views on the League of Nations may succeed. I shall be very much surprised, however, if President Harding gave him authority to do so. Neither the Ambassador to Great Britain nor the Ambassador to any other country is the one to announce the foreign policy of the United States. That can only be properly done by the President or the Secretary of State by his authority."

"Mr. Harvey's flings at former President Wilson were indecent. If a British Ambassador in the United States should thus sneer at a former British Prime Minister in a speech at Washington the case would be parallel. Mr. Harvey's analysis of the motives which led the United States to enter the war is a discreditable performance."

elder of these two, who was believed to have been the original "Peter Pan," was killed in the war—now comes death to the other. It is terrible.

Barrie has told how "Peter Pan" was created as a result of the fairy tales he told those children and how the theme was built up as the children clamored for more. The original of "Peter Pan" was named George. He was a lieutenant in a rifle brigade and was killed in action in March, 1915. He was perhaps the only boy for whom a special performance of a London production has been given in his own home.

When "Peter Pan" was produced in London the "original" was sick in bed at home. "If the boy can't come to the play we'll take the play to the boy," said the late Charles Frohman on observing Barrie's distress. And they did. Now both of the boys who were most closely associated in the fashioning of "Peter Pan" are dead. One of Barrie's friends to-day recalled the words of Peter Pan himself: "To die would be a awfully big adventure."

"No one can tell what it will mean to Sir James," declared an actress who is closely associated with the dramatist in his plays. "I knew all the adopted family. They were five altogether—all boys. This is the second tragic death."

PRESS IS DIVIDED ON HARVEY'S SPEECH

Continued from First Page.

Nations obviously most seriously affects the league's position. It doubts whether without the United States the league can continue. "Without that backing," the *Standard* says, "it must tend to become a useless and expensive—may, positively a dangerous sham."

Meantime, says the newspaper, "it is our duty to make efforts to strengthen our understanding with the United States while accepting the limits within which that understanding is possible."

Declaring "We won't quarrel over it," the *Westminster Gazette* refers to the League of Nations as of American origin. "The sober intellect of any one in nowise repeat having adopted this American child," it says, "and if the stepfather has ceased to feel affection for it they will nevertheless attempt to rear it so that it will be a credit to its original home."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Globe* welcomes American participation in the Supreme Council session which is to deal with the Silesian settlement, taking the view that this "will substantially increase the authority of the decision and add to its prospects of stability," and it considers that this "balances the firm aloofness of America from the league."

The *Daily News* declares itself perplexed by America's repudiation of the League of Nations and exclaims: "If the United States will have nothing to do with the greatest organization ever created for the fulfillment of the league's high purposes, and this is not because American disapproval of any one of the objects of the league, but because her people at the last election gave a decisive vote against the party of one of the league's chief founders. Is this policy or politics? If the latter, is it domestic politics or international?"

The *Chronicle* remarks: "Nobody here has any desire to prescribe the channels in which America's spirit will now flow, and just as we gave Mr. Wilson straightforward cooperation in founding the league so we will cooperate in the same spirit with Mr. Harding outside the league."

The *Daily Express* welcomed the Ambassador's pronouncement on the League of Nations, which it described as "the end of an expensive sham."

GERMANY IS PLAYING FOR ENTENTE BREAK

Lloyd George's Speech Regarded as Hinting Anglo-German Alliance Threat.

BERLIN IS ENCOURAGED

Beneath Official Disparagement of Scrap Is Realization of Possible Boon.

TO PAY UP IN ADVANCE

Reparations Demands to Be Met Before Due in Effort at Reconciliation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 20.

"While two persons are quarrelling the third person enjoys himself," runs a familiar German proverb. The Germans find themselves to-day playing this third role in the Lloyd George-Brian controversy over Upper Silesia. Officially German leaders disparage the importance of the Anglo-French differences.

But behind this official disparagement is the hope that for the first time since 1918 Germany is witnessing a really important rift between the two leading Allies, for the very existence of which she is certain to benefit, no matter what the outcome of it may be.

The British Premier's veiled reference in his address in the House of Commons to the future of Europe depending on present and future friendships underlying international relations may be taken to show, the Germans feel, that England is not afraid to tell France that an Anglo-German alliance is not altogether out of the question and that it would, with the aid of the British fleet, be a combination of real power.

Arthur Nicholson's farewell to Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann at the outbreak of the war is being recalled here, never having been forgotten. The then British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking of the interrupted negotiations in connection with an Anglo-German treaty, declared at that time:

"When the war is finished, we shall have to take up the work where we left off."

The Germans to-day are well aware of the fact that much more than the present Upper Silesian controversy will be necessary to destroy the Anglo-French entente. Indeed, they regard the present controversy as very much like a major domestic quarrel. Still, they are greatly more interested in it than they admit.

Upper Silesia is regarded as a boon for the Wirth Ministry. In that the Germans say, it enables Germany to have on her side a greater part of world opinion than she has had at any time since the war began. Had the allied terms not been accepted by Germany and the Poles seized the Silesian province simultaneously with the allied occupation of the Ruhr Valley the Poles would have had the same justification as the Allies had and the province would have been lost to Germany permanently.

Chancellor Wirth, as an advocate of signing the allied ultimatum, is now seen to have saved a greater part of the Upper Silesian district.

This advantage, combined with the discord in the allied council, gives the German Government the opportunity to adopt one particular policy—namely, to avoid not only all evil, but all appearance of evil designs. For this reason

the Germans intend to settle the reparations payments before they fall due and they intend to keep the Reichswehr (imperial defense troops) in strong health, meanwhile exerting all conceivable influence to force Bavaria to obey the disarmament decree and disband her civic guards.

Neutral observers here are quoted as bearing out the German claim of having acted correctly in the Silesian crisis. Even in allied centres it was said that the Reichswehr had not made any suspicious move. While there has been some recruiting of volunteers, they have not been enrolled in sufficient number to supply with sufficient equipment to make a telling showing, so that the Poles continue to outnumber greatly their opponents.

ERIN, FREE, UNITED, SINN FEIN'S POLICY

Has Room for All of Her People, Says Collins.

By the Associated Press.
DUBLIN, May 20.—A speech with which Michael Collins, commander-in-chief of the Irish republican army and Sinn Fein nominee for the southern parliament, thrilled his electors at Armagh recently, is published in full by the *Irish Bulletin* to-day. That portion of the speech which aroused the greatest enthusiasm is quoted as follows:

"Ireland free as a sovereign entity or Ireland divided with a minority, petted and pampered by the English, holding for the English a little corner of Irish soil as a bridgehead for interference with our liberty and for aggression against our freedom—these are our alternatives to-day."

"Within a free Ireland we stand for the fullest civil and religious freedom, and, notwithstanding the sufferings of our people at the hands of bigotry and sectarianism we must not allow ourselves to retaliate. We must not depart in the least degree from our fixed convictions on the rights and duties of individuals. Ireland has room for all of her people."

IRISH PROTESTANTS SEND THANKS TO U. S.

DUBLIN, May 20.—A message to the American people, signed by one thousand Protestants residing in Ireland and representing twenty-seven counties, was made public here to-day. It expresses appreciation of the American campaign to raise \$100,000 and says the property damage in Ireland amounts to several times that sum. Fifty creameries have been destroyed, the message declares. 100,000 persons are unemployed and there is much personal distress. It concludes by asserting that the Irish people did not seek charity, and says the money sent will be used to restore the business life of the country to a firm foundation.

The message is signed, among other prominent persons, by J. Annan Byrne, brother of Viscount Bryce; Dr. Douglas Hyde, professor of modern Irish at the University of Ireland; Baron O'Neill, and by the representatives of 300,000 trade union members.

To Dedicate Schiff Parkway.

Delaney street, near the approach to the Williamsburg bridge, will be renamed Schiff Parkway, and dedication exercises will be held June 14, it was announced by the Delancey Street Merchants' Association yesterday. The date for the ceremonies will allow Mrs. Felix Warburg, only daughter of Jacob W. Schiff, who is now in Europe, to attend.

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Here's the Truth

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And this decision goes into effect in the most emphatic sense today with the opening of the store we have engaged at 65 to 67 East 12th Street—a very convenient location, near Fourth Ave. and between two blocks from the 14th Street Subway station.

The store will be operated under the name of the United Manufacturers' Company—a combination of reputable makers of the better kind of men's and young men's clothing, who have simply grown tired of an intolerable situation, combined in their own interests—which is incidentally in the public's interest—and decided to sell their products directly to the public.

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